LONDON, JULY 18, 1847. more it is contemplated the more simple, and at the may have more courage than I possess." same time the more certainly and powerfully opecupies among the nations of the earth.

as formed by climate and the institutions of the country; and those institutions, as acted upon by duce habits of industry and exertion, or conducive the reflected thought and feeling of the people. to health and longevity? How far soundness of These causes, although very brief in enumeration body has tended to produce soundness of mind, and simple in definition, will be found to be most habits of thinking, manly independence, coolness extensively operative in their application, and quite and determination in action, commercial enterprise

things visible in Great Britain. Nature did not originally do much more for Great sition in a temperate climate, with an almost absolute contiguity to the continents of the Old World. duing" and rendering fit for the support of man, by his labor "and the sweat of his brow;" and Engced the present. To return.

wonder at the result ?

than in those chapters of "Guizot's History of the arisen from the causes to which we have alluded, has not England been doing the same? When did the in expression were it not for the hard line of the Spanish subject to Saxon and Danish feudalism, which he increase, of her prosperity. changed into Norman. The vassals or feudatories of England, whether Saxon, Danish, or Norman, "al this is very well, but England has never yet | States have been astonishing the world with their must not be confounded with the slaves of Eastern . had a rival in commercial enterprise and manufacture growth, and delighting the patriot, the philanthropist, Europe or of Asia, or even with the serfs of modern Russia. They held their lands for certain services of their liege lords, pretty much as they (the lords)

'tuing skill; she now has a very powerful one in the future which the picture which the held theirs of the king. It was well for the majority of the people that this middle rank in society, these feudal lords, afterwards the barons of Eng-It is unnecessary to enter into the question how kings and priests obtained an undue influence in The calm voice of reason and negotiation have set- who croaks out such a prediction. Rely upon it, no Princess de Condé-no Princess d'Angleterre-to give England, so as to need the wholesome restraints of the these. The following extract from the London the United States is not, cannot, will not be the cause of scandal to the prying eyes and lying tongues of invi-CHARTA, the great foundation of English rights and the display of her strength, or the risk of war, the the basis of the British Constitution. We admit, "News" says: however, with the late very honest but extremelimpracticable Major John Cartwright, that there ed from the monarch, or of provisions enacted by Parliament and sanctioned by the Crown-the first of these grants being the Great Charter. The leadcommunity is essential to just taxation: this admission has been the life of the British Constitution; strange to think that it was so obstinately overlooked in the case of the American Colonies in 1774! Magna Charta also secured to Englishmen the right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas conpus. These concessions would much advance the condition of the people; with that improved politic cal condition would come knowledge, education, and improved moral and intellectual condition; from these would arise an extension of commercial intercourse and an advance in agriculture and manufactures. Thus secured in their political rights, the march of mind would be onwards, demanding additional privileges and immunities as the right to them, or the necessity for them, became apparent; these would again have a salutary influence upor the people, leading to corresponding advantages i social and commercial life and in knowledge. And thus it has ever been since the days of King John in the beginning of the 13th century-England has never retrograded. The great principles of civil and religious liberty have been by every succeeding generation better understood. Arts and sciences and sound knowledge of every kind have steadily advanced. Commerce has every year taken a wider range; agriculture has been reduced to a science, and industry has made the most of the soil. The

raw materials produced in England and the import-

ed ones from other countries have been worked into

a severe lesson for so doing. England has had, it time disgrace the columns of the London "Time. is true, both wicked and foolish kings and rulers, The editor of the Daily News proceeds: but she has shown that she knows how to deal with What king or what minister dare resist pub-CORRESPONDENCE FROM ENGLAND. lie opinion at this day? Even Sir Robert Walpole, in the plenitude of his power, (about 1725,) dared not attempt to tax America. "I will leave This is most truly a wonderful country; but the that," said he, " for some of my successors, who

Have we not made good our theory? Could rative, will the causes appear which, by their con- England have arrived at such a pitch of commercial tinued action for centuries, have placed Great Bri- consequence if she had been part of a continent, tain in the proud position which she at present oc- and not independent of the jealous interference of neighbors on her boundaries; nor would she These principal causes may probably be stated then have had the advantage of a surrounding ocean. as being the insular nature and geographical posi- Had she been placed further north or south, would tion of Great Britain; the character of the people, she have had so good a climate, (smile at its moistness as you may,) one so well calculated to proadequate in their results to produce the state of and indomitable perseverance, let physicians and physiologists determine. Its influence must have been considerable in forming the English character. Britain than give her an insular formation and a po- That character has always been one which resisted tyranny and oppression. Both Casar and Tacitus say of the British, that, although "they submitted Every where probably on the surface of the earth 'to the Roman power, they adhered to their origidoes the soil want (in Scripture phraseology) "sub- 'nal mode of living, and cherished in their breasts that native love of independence for which they were always eminent." So it uniformly was ex land was originally not an exception to the general hibited during Saxon, Danish, and Norman usurpadenunciation after Adam's trangression in Eden. tion; so King John found it, so Charles I. and James It was a wilderness of wild woods when Casar II. found it. So the opposers of American indelanded there, and undoubtedly produced an ample pendence found it, English though they were, when crop of "thorns and thisdes." Eighteen centuries opposed to the more truly English spirit which of labor and skill and hundreds of millions of mo- inspired the signers of the Declaration of Indepenney have made "little England" what she now is- dence and their compatriots in the council and the a garden! What will the same time and expense field. So the enemies of progress have found it do for your "wide domain?" But this is getting during our own day, when they withstood the cry too forward with my subject. The insular forma- of the enlightened commonalty for parliamentary tion of Great Britain furnished her with abundance reform, the repeal of the Roman Catholic disabiliof harbors for the purposes of commerce; whilst a ties, and of the Corn laws. So will the advocates sufficiency of navigable rivers and the shape of the of finality always find it when they oppose any atisland brought every part of the country within a tempt to improve the condition of the mass, or of ceive, as, unless he be persistently blind, he soon reasonable distance of the sea. On the eastern any considerable portion of the people, and presume coast she was within a few leagues of the continent to say, "thus far shall the progress of improveof Europe; whilst on the opposite one she was the ment go, and no farther." Thus have the charnearest neighbor (excepting her sister island, Ire- acter of the people and the institutions of the counland) to the then unknown great western continent. try acted and re-acted upon each other, until the The better part of this western world she was, more present state of England's power and England's than fifteen hundred years afterwards, destined to glory has been produced. So will they continue to colonize, and to plant there the rudiments of a mighty act until much which is still oppressive in the priempire, most probably intended, by a wise Provi- vileges of the Peerage, intolerant in the power and dence, to be the seat of art, science, political liber-ty, and virtuous enjoyment, when England shall gulations, and illiberal in foreign intercourse, shall subject of slavery; and, Pennsylvania having rehe to America what Greece and Rome are now to be done away with. No friend to the liberties of her. But England shall be more enduring in her his country or the happiness of mankind will, whilst fame and character than even Greece and Rome; acting as a reformer, become a destructionist. No for she shall be transferred, not destroyed. The prudent man will attempt to pull down, before he is inhabitants of the Potomac and the Hudson, of the fully prepared to rebuild. No one who seeks real Ohio and the Mississippi, shall, in after ages, claim improvement will attack an institution merely bekindred and descent with and from the present oc- cause it is old, or deprecate a custom because his cupiers of the banks of the Thames and the Mergreat grandfather practised it. The people of Engsey, the Tweed and the Tay. "Still in their" land know what they are about, and it is fortunate land know what they are about, and it is fortunate breasts will " live the wonted fires," the same love that the two great parliamentary leaders, Sir Robert of liberty, of law, of religion, of knowledge, and of PEEL and Lord John Russell, will go hand in human progress." But this is running into the fu- hand with them. It is true the former has been acture, when the intention is to show what were the cused of versatility, and the latter of being the adoperative principles of the past, which had produ- vocate of finulity. Neither of these statesmen are without faults; both have committed errors; but the four millions, and her maritime tonnage from no-It has been stated that Great Britain had, in her liberties of their country-would be safe with either thing to a position only second in the world in insular form and geographical position, the natural of them, and they will both lend a helping hand to amount; whilst her ships, called into existence duprerequisites for commerce. She had from her the great cause of moral, political, and commercial ring the last seventy years, drop their anchors in position also the security of a temperate climate, a progress, now so rapidly on its march. Much has every harbor, and her sails whiten every ocean-at hardy population, and a plentifully productive soil. to be done, as respects the necessities of the poor, what time, during this amazing and unparalleled Did not Nature do all that she could for her ! If, the adequate remuneration of labor, the education then, man and art and science have acted in unison of the lower classes, and the general elevation in with Nature for eighteen hundred years, need we condition and comfort of the agricultural laborer, the manufacturer, and the mechanic. These classes There is no doubt but that the first state of so- must be better fed, better lodged, and better elothed. There is no doubt but that the first state of so-ciety was patriarchal; this would, as population increased, lead to clanship and chiefdom; and these, but a very natural gradation and as mind and thought.

There is no doubt but that the first state of so-ciety was patriarchal; this would, as population increased, and close at her case, and close at her case, and close at her provide for the first, Lord Morpeth's sanitary bill souldings, the season, and as mind and thought will promote the second, and increased wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second, and increased wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second, and increased wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second, and increased wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second, and increased wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second, and increased wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second, and increased wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second, and increased wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second, and increased wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because the second wages (as a fewer ships in any harbor or in any sea because t became, with the progress of society, more active mater of right) will accomplish the third. This is United States has introduced a new flag, the goriingredients in its composition and more powerful in their influence and control, would lead to feudalism. cheerful around: and this view of things is, per
their influence and control, would lead to feudalism. Cheerful around: and this view of things is, per
their waters? Most assuredly not. On the ron
their waters? Most assuredly not to thread the needle or sort the proper worsted when the longtheir waters? Most assuredly not. On the ron
their waters? Most assuredly not to thread the needle or sort the proper worsted when the longtheir waters? Most assuredly not to thread the needle or sort the proper worsted when the longtheir waters? Most assuredly not to thread the needle or sort the proper worsted when the longtheir waters? Most assuredly not to thread the needle or sort the proper worsted when the longtheir waters? Most assuredly not to thread the needle or sort the proper worsted when the longtheir waters? Most assuredly not to thread the needle or sort the proper worsted when the longtheir waters? Most assuredly not to the standard and the royal aunt; with what tender empressement sac nations
to thread the needle or sort the proper worsted when the longthe charm of the Island to a visiter lies in its desert hills and
the proper worsted when the longthe charm of the Island to a visiter lies in its desert hills and
the proper worsted when the longthe charm of the Island to a visiter lies in its desert hills and
the proper worsted when the longthe charm of the Island to a visiter lies in its desert hills and
the proper worsted when the longthe charm of the Island to a visiter lies in its desert hills and
the proper worsted when the longthe charm of the Island to a visiter lies in its desert hills and
the proper worsted when the longthe charm of the Island to a visiter lies in its desert We have nothing to do with feudalism here, but to haps, a good deal that of an optimist. Your readmention it; we crave excuse, however, for saying ers, however, are not asked to place implicit confi- pulation in a before unknown ratio, and has been that we do not know where half an hour's more dence in these prognostications. They are only delightful and instructive reading is to be met with required to admit that England's prosperity has manufactories, and all the elements of her prosperity,

. her." We deny both the premises and the con- the future which is to be opposite in its effects to the clision. The United States and England cannot past? What new principle is that future to debe placed in an attitude of rivalry to each other; velop which is to place the two great branches of there are no antagonistical principles at work calcu- the Anglo-Saxon family in opposition? There is questioned whether it is prudent thus to keep the youthful la- ever tasted. I would advise all who come here for recreation land, had an existence, and that they curbed the haed to produce such a result. There are no more not a speck any where, even on the distant horizon, tyranny of kingly power and priestly usurpation. Inkind feelings to be excited by brawlers in Con- which indicates such an evil, and he must be a gress or in Parliament upon questions of boundary. most ingenious and determined prophet of calamity the middle rank, the barons. England formed no "Daily News" of the 5th instant is very apposite rival of England, nor will she ever be regarded as exception to the other parts of Europe in yielding to this subject. Let it be premised that this paper such by England. The two nations are destined to kingly and ecclesiastical domination ; but she has is one of great respectability, and that it speaks the shown repeatedly that her people can teach both of sentiments of a very large and rapidly increasing these classes that there are certain bounds which part of the English nation. After stating that Engthey will not be allowed to transgress. The first land has not thought fit to interfere in the war be great lessons which the Barons read to a King o' tween the United States and Mexico, not consi-England was when, at Runnymede, the foolish ty dering the preservation of the balance of power in rant John was compelled to sign the famous MAGN. the New World an object worthy of calling forth

" Having come to this resolution, and, we think, wisely, impracticable Major John Cartwright, that there and in fact acquiescing in the immense extension of the power is no such thing in existence as the British Consttution-nowhere can we find such a document! most fools; in us to preserve ill-humor, at the same time that The Constitution consists entirely of grants wrest- we forswer hostility, and to display in those prints and speeches which represent public opinion a jealousy and a hatred towars that people for conquests as impossible for them to avoid a for us to prevent. It is more natural that we should tak pride in Anglo-American prowess and success, ing principle of this charter is that the consent of and in its separative to other races, than that we should feel lowered by their achievements, and that we should bestow our entire sympathies on a race apparently incapable of civireligious freedom.

" Independent of the removal of territorial differences, that great arrangement has just been concluded by which the soil of America, ploughed by the descendents of Englishmen, i. made to afford food for the dense population of the mother country, busied in more productive arts than those of agricu ture, those arts supplying the more precious and costly return At such a time, when free and large interchange between the two hemispheres is a stablished, it becomes a matter of the first consideration for those who guide and supply public opinion, whether the mutual sentiments of the people of both c shall continue to be of the old, inveterate, and class kindwhether they shall consist of that contempt of aristocrat and emocrat for each other, and of those tory prejudices first sowed on this side of the Atlantic, and which antagonist prejulices have produced a corresponding crop of hatred and dep

" We cannot but think that the time has come for burying uch sentiments as these Wherever they are kept up, they seem to be so more from habit and traditional petulance than m any fresh or genuine impulse of feeling. dients of the old tory spirit have been gradually discarded and flung away by the more enlightened spirits of the tory arty. It has learned religious telerance, and stooped to prode and feel for the poor. Instead of combating and defying publican and revolutionary countries, toryism has forswere war, and proclaimed itself pacific and fraternizing. With longer have a Lord Chancellor proscribing the Irish as alens, a Foreign secretary denouncing the French as Jaco nor any one, who pretends to statesmanship, hallooing the passions of the mob against American democrats.

The article from which the annexed extracts are made was suggested by a very sensible and wellimplements and fabrics which find a market writen letter signed "Anglo-Knickerbocker," which throughout the civilized world. Progress is stamp- appeared in the "Daily News," and had reference ed upon every thing English, and he who would to the gross misrepresentations and scurrilous stric-

"But the press in this respect lags behind the liberalism of public men. It remains inveterate, insulting, anti-nanal; and thus excites in other lands a resentment which has really ceased to inflame any breast at home.

"These remarks have been suggested by the letter of an American, which will be found in another column, complain-ing not merely of the unfriendly tone which prevails in our journals, but of the misrepresentations made of the canduct of the American army and generals in Mexico. Strictures of this kind, and incorrect statements made of the generals of such sensitive countries as France and the United States, are very serious things. During the war of France and Morocco no act of the British Government created any thing like the re-sentment and ill-feeling in France which was occasioned by he letter of a chaplain on board the British fleet reflecting on the conduct of the French admiral. And now we find the no protest of Mr. Pakenham, or act of any of our diplomatiss at Mexico or Washington, have caused such ill-blood as the reckess abuse of the Times.

"There was one journal in New York, it will be seen, which for years, through good report and evil report, has been rue to the British connexion. Yet even that journal, the Courier & Enquirer, has been forced by the distribes and representations of the Times to turn round and vituperate Engand, supposed to be represented in those diatribes, and to rese opinions in favor of England, of English connexion and fairness, which it had adhered to for years."

So far as respects the tone of public feeling in England in regard to the United States there is no doubt but that it is respectful and friendly; nor can it be said that any considerable portion of the press olds an hostile attitude, or is grossly vituperatve or illiberal in its comments. The Times, however, nfluenced by nobody knows what motive, and presuming upon its great circulation and the weight of its dicta, is an exception to an almost general ule. Some minor papers, who prefer using the ssertions and the language of the mammoth jour- all produced by the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux. The nal to thinking and writing for themselves, copy and circulate its slanders and misrepresentations. The nfluence, however, even of the Times cannot exist long under the weight of obloquy which its course interest better than the Editor of the Times; no one "has wheeled about and faced about" oftener than he has done to promote it; and no man is more likely to become fulsomely laudatory of America than he is, when he has sense enough to permust do, that the mass of English mind and of English feeling is in the highest degree friendly and liberal towards the institutions and the people of that country. So much for the newspaper press of England.

As respects the magazines and reviews, with the

exception of a snarl now and then from the Quar-

terly, and a little abuse from Blackwood, all is fair,

and liberal, and just. Light is breaking in even

subject of slavery; and, Pennsylvania having repudiated repudiation, and Maryland being about to do it, this stereotyped complaint has lost much of its bitterness and its point. England, as represented by her legislators, her merchants, her agricultu- a contrast do rists, her manufacturers, and the bone and sinew of er population, the industrious, and moral, and enwhitened mechanics, artisans, and laborers, knows that America is, and feels what she is destined to be. She is not regarded as a rival, but as a great co-worker in the cause of human progress and of human happiness. Has America ever proved a rival to Great Britain? At what time during her independent existence as a nation, whilst her population as been increasing from two millions to twentyprogress, has that progress had an evil effect upon the corresponding elements of English prosperity Has England's population diminished whilst that of America has been increasing? Is the commercial tonnage of England less, now that America has trary, whilst America has been increasing her po- that she is the favorite, and why? building up her maritime power, her commerce, her the Conquest, increase and advance so rapidly as Some good American friend may, however, say, they have done during the time that the United by an overruling Providence to march on side by side, benefiting each other by an interchange, upon liberal principles, of their productions; fellow la- lican salons—has not created one single public expression of sound philosophy, useful science, and the arts, ac-

complishments, and adornments of life. It is true there is a point in the progress of a nation, a period in its history, when, judging from wife, who was one of the most levely and accomplished women the past, it uniformly ceases to advance, becomes of her day. From the very hour of his arrest, which took first stationary, and then retrogressive. What that place at a ball at Milan, she left him not, save to intercede point is, and when that period in English history to arrive, if arrive it must, the future must deternine; there is no symptom of its present proxmity. The distress arising from a deficient har- in her ball dress, all through the night of horror which changed vest, and the destruction of the potato crop, was his existence from a powerful leader of a popular party to that amount of suffering it caused was dreadful, but it nor the rain, which fell in torrents; but at each relay she dehas had no permanent effect upon England's prosperity. It has, perhaps, been of signal service; it and rebuffs of the gens d'armes, who repulsed her with drawn nas taught our legislators the necessity of immediate attention to long-neglected Ireland, and will reached the gates of Spielberg, she fell upon her lead to the moral, intellectual, and political elevation of that beautiful and capable island.

This is our condition, and these are, we think, the auses which have led to it. Such, as we have here ferocious-looking of his guards, bidding him deliver it to the endeavored to depict them, are the feelings of England towards the United States, and such are the views which are generally entertained here of the future relationship of the two countries. How far they are reciprocated on your side of the water, you hest can tell. That minor questions of manners, of conventional customs and feelings, and of opinion on arts and literature, may at times give rise to harsh personalities, to individual jealousies, and to strong assertions, is to be expected; but that the United States and Great Britain are to be placed in any reasonable period of time in opposition to each other as enemies, or even as rivals, there is not at when he learnt all this! What must have been his feelings when he learnt all this! What must have been his love, his present the least probability.

LOSS OF LIFE THROUGH MISTAKE IN A DRUG .- A lamentable accident occurred at New Orleans on the 4th instant, by which a young and estimable lady lost her life. Madame ADNET, a Creole lady, having a slight attack of fever, sent for n eminent medical practitioner for advice. He called on her and wrote what was deemed a prescription, which was forthwith carried to an apothecary's store in the neighborhood to e dispensed. Certain medicaments were furnished, carried the lady and administered, when in two hours afterward e became a corpse. It appears that, through some confe ion of ideas on the part of the Doctor, a mistake was made the name of one of the drugs prescribed, which was intendattempt to interfere with its advance would be taught ture upon the United States, which from time to which twelve grains were furnished.

ed to be Quinine. He unfortunately wrote Morphine, of of cargo, three hundred boxes of whortleberries and a quantity which twelve grains were furnished.

PARIS PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ball at the Tuileries-The Royal Circle-Sketches of the Princesses-History and Death of Gonfalionieri.

part of the ime in utter silence.

aind them, and atter not a single word.

raise a smile, but downright laughter is never heard.

but, alas! her education has been neglected in childhood,

and now she is absorbed by other ties and duties, to which

she attaches more importance than to the cultivation of the

the boldness and originality of her expressions sometimes star-

Palace all declare, however, that her's is the master spirit, and

to the Princesses, but the King interposed, and forbade the

splendid seminary; but Louis Philippe is wise. With such

system there can be no Grande Mademoiselle-no Duchess

Maine-to set the kingdom in a blaze by their intrigues;

ous courtiers. When the Palace gates are closed at mid-

his family, and has not to dread the tampering of conspirators

was among the few survivors of Spielberg tyranny. His his-

tory is a romance, not so much for his own adventures as for

the extraordinary affection and devotion he had inspired in his

with his persecutors. She spent her youth, her fortune, in her ceaseless endeavors to soften the hearts of his enemies,

and finally laid down life itself, worn out with her efforts

to save him from captivity and death. She followed, attired

scended from the carriage which conveyed her, to hover round that which contained her husband, heedless of the brutal jeers

sabres. At length, when, after some days' journey, they

plication for one last word—one single word—before the dun-geon closed upon him, perhaps for ever. She was refused;

and then she gave the cushion on which her head had rested

during that long and weary journey into the hands of the least

Count, and tell him that she had been in the carriage which

must have heard at each relay in wailing supplication and la-

ment; and the pillow she now sent to him to rest his head upon was wet with tears shed for him alone. The guard took

the pillow, and, with a cruel laugh at so much ingenuity

important papers, some clue to a conspiracy, within.

Why, he married again! and has died the victin

wasted, cut it open before her face, fully expecting to fine

And Gonfalionieri knew not for years that she had even thought of him once after he had left her side; nor that she

had hovered, disguised in peasant's dress, for months together,

round the bleak hill of Spielberg; nor that, by the sacrifice of

her fortune, she had at length obtained the promise of his

of his avarice at the foot of the Alps, overtaken by the cold

which neither his age nor his feeble health were made to en-

counter in the cheap conveyance which he had chosen. He has died enormously rich, his property not having been con-

fiscated, but allowed to accumulate during his long imprison-

ment. He had outlived popularity, and leaves no regret be

hind; he had suffered his fellow-martyrs to languish in want,

nor extended a kindly hand to aid them, in spite of his wealth:

just, and conveys a strong impressive moral.

so that the utter silence of the partisans of his cause is but

YANKEE NOTIONS .- The brig Cocheco, which cleared or

Saturday at Boston for Demerara, has, among other articles

of peas, beets, cabbages, currants, carrots, lobsters, oysters, &c.

gratitude, to her memory ! And how did he prove it?

will say.

had followed his so closely : that it was her voice which he

exhibition.

that in time she will rule them all.

Paris, JANUARY 14.

other day, "they scarcely breathe whenever the King goes der, and Baalbec a puzzle, but Nantucket is a iracle. The higher circles, which, it seems, are no more exempt from corbeyond the walls of the Tuileries. Not a day passes but more I look at it and think about it, the morengular it apsome new attempt at conspiracy, some new plot is discovered pears to me. There is no place on the globe at offers such the best we have seen is a Notice to Succepers, stuck up in by the active vigilance of the police." At the late ball at the a curious study to the politico-moralist as this. bout a hundred the form of handbills on the walls and other conspicuous Tuileries the whole household was thrown into a state of the dred and eighty years ago, in those precious tod old times places in the neighborhood of the palace and Chamber of Peers, greatest perplexity and tribulation by the discovery of the negligence of the clerk, whose duty it is to issue the invitations, was embellished with a public whipping-post, as men were having sent out six hundred duplicates! The ball was any "had up" before ecclesiastical tribunals for keing their thing but a pastime to those whose interests or affection lead wives on the Sabbath, there came to the town of salisbury, them to value the safety of the King, and measures had been on the Merrimac river, three strangers, who beggt the pritaken by a cautious distribution of the royal attendants, not vilege of sheltering themselves from a pelting rain torm beto prevent any attempt on the life of Louis Philippe, (that neath the shed of Thomas Macy, a quiet farmer in the parts. was felt to be a hopeless task amid the dense crowd of five The privilege was granted, and when the storm subded the thousand guests;) but, at all events, to be in readiness to an- strangers departed and went on their way. It was attrwards nounce the disaster, which it was felt must happen, as quickly discovered that these three men were Quakers who wre fleeas possible to the proper authorities. Imagine the terror of ing from the persecution of the public authorities, who, to the Queen—the dread of the poor Princesses all the while that show their love to God, thought it necessary to ham every they were compelled to bow and smile to the foule des indif-férens. However, their fears were fortunately vain, for Louis Thomas More was insufficiently from themselves. Thomas Macy was immediately seized and thrown into pri-Philippe's proverbially lucky star carried him through this las peril, considered by all people about the Court the most hazardson, his goods and chattels distrained upon, and his family left to shift for themselves. He sent a petition to the General Court, begging to be released from prison, setting forth in Our salons have opened with more than usual éclat. The leading ones of the Orleans party have of course begun with enthusiasm, upon the glorious explanation given by Louis offended in allowing the Quaker wayfarers a shelter beneath Philippe on the subject of the Montpensier marriage, which to them appears conclusive. On the other hand, lamentations low man what he could not have denied to a dog. After beare heard to echo through the lofty saloons of the Faubourg ing kept in prison a year he was released; but finding him-St. Germain, and the dingy mirrors which adorn their tarself a kind of outcast in the pious neighborhood of Salisbury, nished walls reflect the most lugubrious and doleful visages, he resolved to remove to some far country where the people had less religion, but more humanity. So he put his family company at M. Guizot's meanwhile has changed its charac- and all their worldly gear into a small boat, and set hims ter; the English have in a great measure disappeared. The salons of the Chaussée d'Antin are only just beginning to awaken from their torpor. But I will take all these circles encountered, nor what sea-serpents he saw; but there can be long under the weight of obloquy which its course by and by separately, and for the present confine myself to has justly subjected it to. No man knows his own the highest of all, collected in the interior of the Tuileries.

After being driven about on the wide waters for many days, No conversation is here allowed; no voice save that of the he at last discerned the sandy cliffs of this island, and thinkore most illustrious is ever heard above a whisper in that gay drawing-room; all decked with blue and orange, beyond the ever follow him thither, he landed with his family, and being salle du trône, whither the family retire one and all after din-ner. The Queen and her fair daughters-in-law gather around the circular work-table which occupies the centre of the room, curiosity of the kind among them, he remained a year. There and each of the Princesses takes from the drawer allotted to her the work on which she is engaged. They work the greater lime desolation of the island. The waters abounced with a The ladies in waiting sit be- great variety of fine fish, which the Indians caught without ind them, and utter not a single word.

The Duckess of Orleans, that lonely lady, takes little part oysters, and many other crustaceous delicacies; the Indians in any conversation that may happen to arise. Her heart is buried with her dead lord. At nine o'clock every evening she withdraws to her own apartment, the King with the most But, with all these essential elements of happiness, there were But, with all these essential elements of happiness, there were courtly ceremeny handing her to the door of the apartment. still wanting the converse of friendly neigh The Duchets de Nemours is a light and merry being. She is generally attred in gay and striking colors, and her fair picture of the delights of his new home that some half a doringlets fall upon shoulders of alabaster. I do not think she zen families were tempted to return with him. They were oks with patience the dulness of the royal salon, and she men of simple habits, of strong virtues, and benefolent hearts. sometimes endeavors to cheat her ennul by playing off various. One of their number, shortly after they landed went to the innocent little tricks upon her companions, which sometimes top of a hill to look upon their Canaan, and seeing the parched and desert aspect of the land, turned to the ga, where he The Princess de Joinville comes next. She is, in the opinion of every poet and artist, a most beautiful creature. What her large melancholy eyes, dark as midnight, and companions, yonder are the green fields which will be cultiof the most languishing expression; her coal-black hair, flat, vated by our children. The prediction has been remarkably smooth, and shining; her pale and faded complexion, form to verified. From that day the inhabitants of the island have the full and rosy beauty of her Saxon neighbor! She is devoted themselves wholly to the sea, and have drawn from gifted by nature with the finest talents; and, had the sun of it immense stores of wealth. At one time Nantucket had a Brazil been as powerful to ripen the seeds of intellect as rapid- greater amount of tonnage employed in the wiale fishery than ly as it does the more visible productions of nature, they say any other place in the world. At the presentime they have she would have been remarkable for great powers of mind; but eighty ships, while New Bedford has narly double the

THE ISLAND OF NANTUCET.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORKIRBOR.

NANTUCKET, Ju 31, 1847.

The people have suffered severely, at different periods, from the effects of war, famine, and fire; lat the energetic mind. She is aware of her deficiency, and rarely ventures to and indomitable spirit of their ancestors still exists among them, converse with strangers. In spite of her defective education, and they present quite the most remarkable instance of the pursuit of property under difficulties that the world can offer. such budgets as with our household words, more especially the boldness and originally of her expressions sometimes and the courtly group. She is the only one who dares to assert independence, and who contradicts the King; but she is treated like a spoilt child, childen and forgiven. She is call of the people, but they remain unique and thoroughly old ed in the family the Rose of the Desert. The habitues of the English in their speech and customs, and will probably remain so forever, in spite of the flocks of visiters who resort to the Island during the hot months to enjoy the tracing sea air and The Duchess d'Aumale is the favorite of the Queen. She does converse, but in a low tone, and close to the ear of her Majesty. She tells with all the true Italian rapidity of intogles, and entirely destitute of all architectural graces or the nation and gesticulation the story of the last wondrous mira-embellishment of paint; the streets are croked and straggling, cle at Naples—the words of Father Giuseppe, the conlessor of her childish sins. She is very fair; her hair is of the light-walk. That part of the town which was destroyed by fire kindness and benevolence beam from her eyes as she gazes on able teachers, and a really handsome Atheasum, with the nu you stand in the middle of the Island, with the ocean gleam-Now comes the flower transplanted last of all from the hotbed of La Granja into the cold frame of the Tuileries, the those who have stood in the middle of a Western prairie. youthful Duchess de Montpensier. She is just fourteen, but But here the brown poverty of the soil, the absence of all aplooks much older. Her countenance would be soft and kindly pearances of vegetable fertility, and the bue sea in the dis-Progress of Civilization" which relate to this and to allow that a continuation of the same operation. William the Congress found the island increases may produce a continuation of England, during all the centuries since. In the wealth of England, during all the centuries since. In the wealth of England, during all the centuries since and the wealth of England, during all the centuries since. In the wealth of England, during all the centuries since. In the wealth of England, during all the centuries since. In the wealth of England, during all the centuries since.

she would, being totally ignorant of any language save There is a tradition among the inhabitants that when their Spanish. The only accomplishment she has acquired at the forefathers landed here from Salisbury they found the island Court of Queen Christina is that of dancing, for which she well covered with trees, but there are no vestges of them reto the Princesses, but the King interposed, and forbade the exhibition.

So pass the evenings at the Royal Palace. It has been the sheep thrive upon it and make the finest nutton I have dies of the Palace in such undue subjection, making it a to eat nothing but mutton and fish, eschewing the sword-fish, however. Apart from a moral duty which attaches to every body to avoid every thing that wears a sword, even though i be a fish, the sword-fish is to be avoided for its coarseness and indigestible qualities. But the people here and in New Bedford appear to have a passion for it; I meet men inthe streets carrying home sword-fish steaks on the end of woolen skewnight, the King knows the whereabouts of every member of ers. I wonder what Izaak Walton would have done with one of these sea-warriors, who live by the sword and persh by the or the nocturnal frédaine.

The death of Gonfalionieri—that former idol of our repubone of the monsters as palatable as a chub. Let the sword harpoon, and whether he would have succeeded in making fish be cooked as he may, I think with the American editor borers in the cause of civil and religious liberty, regret, nor given birth to a single "Ode to Liberty," or "La- of old Izaak, in his notes on the chub, that the dish will be ment for the Brave," in any of the Republican journals. He improved by leaving out its principal ingredient. Wiley & Putnam's edition of the Complete Angler is a most choice and instructive volume, enriched by copious and learned notes by one who has had the modesty to conceal his name, but who divides the honors with his master. The American editor deserves as much praise for the additions which he has made to the permanent literature of the country, as for the service he has rendered to the votaries of the angle. By good fortune put a copy of this work in my valise before leaving New York, and while lying upon the deck of the little packet which brought me over the shoals and across the sound, I read old Izaak's essay on the superiority of water to the other elements, and the superiority of fish to all other animals but those that quite out of the category of usual events. The of a miserable and neglected captive; she cared not for the cold catch them with the angle. The mate of the sloop said to me-"I guess that ere is a new book you are reading-you seem

be tearing the leaves open '" "Yes," said I.
"Well, I thought so," said the mate; "how much now

might such a book as that ere cost?" 'This," said I, "cost sixty-two and a half cents." "Well, now," said the mate, taking his short pipe from his nouth that he might give greater breadth to his expression of surprise, "well, now, I didn't know that books cost so much.

It is amazingly cheap at that," I replied. "You don't say so!" exclaimed the mate, and as the captain just then requested him to mind his eye, I missed heartain just then requested him to mind his eye, I missed hearing his opinions on chesp literature. I have not the least doubt that he is opposed to international copyright, for he seemed to have the same view of the subject that those astute drawer, nor his bread from his table, and yet very likely that writers do who think that books are the only kind of property money and that bread has not cost its owner half so much care that can be stolen without committing a wrong to any body.

A clerk of the Post Office in the city of New York named A clerk of the Post Office in the city of New York panies.

Nelson C. Marsellis was on Friday arrested, charged with stealing money letters from the post office. The evidence adduced against him was that of another clerk, who deposed thing is more aggravating to a person who has for years spent his time and his money in rearing up good fruit of any kind. to having seen him take away a letter containing a small sum his time and his money in rearing up good fruit of any

"My dear," said Mrs. Bell to her companion, Mrs. Poppletone, as they walked past the excavation for the water works, in Washington street, yesterday morning, "can you tell me what them holes are for?"

ENTRANCE TO THE FLOWERT LAND.—A letter from New York says: "Our Chinese friends were taken out on a pleasure of the wars teld, was beautiful as level in the wars teld, was beautiful as level in the wars teld.

VARIETY.

[Translated from foreign papers for the Intelligencer.] The recent trial and conviction of some of the aristocracy, Taken altogether, in its origin, progress/rosperity; its and among them a Cabinet Minister of Louis Philippe, on a sterility, wealth, intelligence, sand-bars and af, this is quite charge of bribery, have furnished occasion to the wags of "The Royal Family do not live," said a friend of mine the the most remarkable place in the world. Tader was a won- Paris to play off many a jeu d'esprit at the expense of the

> " Wanted, a number of sweepers, who are unemployed, to sweep out a Court and two Chambers.

As may be imagined, the police did not suffer these offensive advertisements to remain in sight a moment after they became aware of their existence.

LORD NELSON'S SWORD .- A singular action at law has re-

cently been decided in England, the facts of which are briefly these: An individual, of the aristocracy, was induced to purchase from a vender of curiosities, at the price of £100 sterling, a sword, under the assurance that it was the identical weapon which hung at the side of the renowned hero of Trafalgar at the moment of his fall. This sword the purchaser presented, as an appropriate and acceptable memorial, to the Greenwich Hospital, where so many of those who bore a part in the glories of that "famous victory" still live to show their scars. Shortly afterwards, as it appears, a coat, said to have been worn by the same illustrious deceased on that occasion, was offered for sale, and Prince Albert himself determined to become the purchaser, with the view of making it the companion of the sword. In the mean time an article appeared in a London paper, affirming in the most positive man the sword in question was not only not the sword worn by the hero on that occasion, but that it was never worn by him on any occasion; that he had no sword by his side at the time of his fall, and never wore such a sword at any time. On the publication of this piece of intelligence, the vender brought suit against the editor for libelling the honesty of his trade-One of the witnesses in the case, a female, testified that the sword had been given to her by Lady Hamilton, who had declared it to be the very sword which the great hero wore when he fell mortally wounded. Notwithstanding this, however, the special jury before whom the case was tried decided it against the plaintiff, and condemned him to pay the costs. What is not the least remarkable in all this is the fact, which seems to have been established, that Lord Nelson wore no sword in this last and most famous of his many battles

THE FRENCH BUDGET:-Some curious calculator has amused himself in working out the following results from his study of the budget :

1st. Counting, in round numbers—that is to say, leaving out every thing below thousands of millions, a mere trifle in the political economy of the day—the budget, reduced to five franc pieces, would be found to weigh ten millions of pounds, a weight equivalent to that of 33,335 sacks of wheat.

2d. In bank bills, it would equal a million of silk rags, form

ing a thickness nearly as great as that of two thousand volumes of 500 pages each : quite a formidable library. 3d. In pieces of 20 sous (one franc) it would form a silver riband long enough to pass around Europe, Asia, Africa, and nearly the whole of America; six thousand French leagues.

4th. In pieces of 2 sous, it would make ten thousand mil-

lions of decimes, (one-tenth of a franc;) that is, geometrically speaking, the pieces would go seventy times around the NATIONAL DEBT .- The English national debt at the present

noment is said to be about £669,365,320 sterling—that is, the interest which England yearly pays upon her debt would re quire a capital to that amount to produce it. The consolidated debt of France upon which interest is paid

is equal to a capital of 252,900,052fr. The interest which she pays, therefore, is less than half of that paid by England. Her entire debt amounts to 6,195,474,849fr., or something more than 1,219,000,000 of dollars. This sum includes a re-

cent loan of 350,000,000 francs.

These amounts seem to be almost incredible to us simple Americans; but if the war with Mexico should unhappily continue a few years longer, we shall become as familiar with should the free trade policy of Mr. Polk prevail, and the Govmaintenance of its increasing expenditures.

PROFESSOR MORSE OUTBONE. - Within a few days pass the whole dramatic and literary world of Paris have been talking of a discovery which is likely to operate a serious injury to the interests of modern tragic poets.

Two men of letters, Gerard de Nerval and Henri Murger,

assisted by an ingenious mechanician, have invented a ma-chine, it is said, by means of which a tragedy may be manufactured in less than twenty minutes. a description of this machine, for which the authors have de manded a patent; but thus much we can say with confidence, that experiments have been made with it. A child of eleven years old produced, the other day, in less than half an hour, a tragedy in five acts, entitled Vercingetorix, inferior in no respect to any known work of its class. Upon hearing this news, the whole school of common

sense put on mourning, for to it the event must be mortal.

"Take him out! take him out!" screamed Mrs. Partington, as she witnessed a little child dancing merrily in a baby jumper; "what agony the little darling is in! Do, for mer-Louis Philippe, to observe that she has the prominent nose of ture of trees and flowers, of rocks and running water, were he her father, Ferdinand VII! The poor child cannot talk if added to the surface of our globe. a curious idea, too, where the little folks are kept still by jumping about!" and she held up her hands in admiring

> Dog STORY .- Mr. S. kept a calf tied in his yard, but the rope occasionally got untied and the calf was left loose. One day a neighbor called in and said, "Squire, I presume your calf has made his escape from the yard." Mr. Stone replied he presumed not, and inquired on what he founded his opinion. He replied, "I know your dog well, though I do not your calf. I overtook your dog near Mill Creek, with the rope in his mouth, leading a calf towards the city," (about a mile west of Mr. Stone's house.) Mr. Stone went into the yard, found the calf gone, mounted his horse, and took the road for the mouth of Mill Creek. When he had gone about half the distance, he met his trusty dog, tugging on with the rope in his mouth, leading the calf. He gave him a word of encouragement, and turned his borse and went home, leaving the dog to finish his undertaking. He had been home but a short time when the faithful dog brought the calf to the gate, and he was let in .- Cist's Advertiser

> ANOTHER Dog STORY .- Some years ago it was not un-would go to the treadmill to see if the dogs were doing their duty. Every thing would be found going on right. After a little time, however, there would be another interruption; the speed of the machine would be considerably diminis it continued, until the owner began to suspect his dogs were playing some trick on him. He accordingly set a water where all the movements of the animals could be seen; and the mystery was soon explained. After the two dogs had worked together for some time, one of them was seen to step off the treadmill, and seat himself where he could catch the first warning of any approaching footstep. After he had rested awhile, he took his place on the wheel again, and allowed his associate to relieve himself; and if, during this resting process, any noise was heard as of some one approaching, the resting dog would immediately jump upon the wheel, and go to work as usual. Thus these sagacious creatures had con-trived to bear one another's burdens; and had they known a little more about mechanics, and kept the wheel in a little quicker motion, the trick might never have been detected.
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> [Boston Evening Traveller.

DON'T STEAL THAT FRUIT !- Surely, you don't call it half so much labor, and is not half so much prized and valued as his fruit. Don't steal it! Children and young people are generally the treapassers on this sort of property. They ought to be carefully cautioned by their parents, by their guardians, by their school teachers, and by the whole of the older parts of money directed to Wilson & Co. of that city. He was committed to prison.

He was as a trivial affair, and as one hardly deserving the trouble of a MRS. MALAPROP ALIVE. - The Boston Post perpetrates rebuke, when the whole community ought to frown it down-

tell me what them holes are for '''

"Certainly," replied Mrs. P.; "they are for he ancedote to bring from La c Cochineal. The limping ailisent will lead the ringing of the depot bell the steam whistle ander through the iron cubes, and pritate all the circumjacent benefices. They'll have hydrants at the corners of the streets, and probably a 'jetty dough' upon the sommon; for it is a law of hieroglyphies that water always cascends up to the level of its source, and this here fountain mut rise as high as that 'ere lake. I shall be very glad when fic water gets here, for I am as fond of absolutions as a messelman, as I darn't wash my feet in Jamaiky water on account of the dirt of the heels.'